penetrating the interstices, would soon reach

Son: The Committee for the Relief of the How rd Associ

20 00 New-York, per S. B.

FRANCIS L. HAWKS.
J. O. WOODRUFF,
CHAS. L. FROST.
Committee. Now. Vo. 5. Acc. 51, 1833.

Help for New-Orleans.

TRISUNE OFFICE, NEW-TO-K, Act 21, 1933
GRATIERES: I inclose you the check of Hon. GerriSalsh, M. C. elect from the Madison District, for the relie
of the New Orleans sufferers—\$1,000. Please acknowledge as usual and oblige yours.

Honze Guerley.

Meser, C. L. Frost, F. L. Hawks, &c., Committee.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday Evening, Aug. 31, 1853. NEW-YORK Wednesdey Evening Acc 31, 1133.

To the Easter of The N. Y. Tribuse.

Sin: After we had made up and sent for your morning paper the list of new donations for the Howard Association, we received the inclosed note containing Mr. Gerrit Smith's check, on the State Bark of Albany, for one thousand dollars, [say \$1,000.] which amount you will please told to your list. The noble act of charity of Mr. Smith will ever be remembered by the Association, and properly appreciated by the sick dying and destitute, to whose relief it will be immediately sent.

Your truly.

Charles L. Frost.

The Evidence at New-Orleans.

The Epidemic at New-Orleans.

NEW-OR EASS, Tassiay, Aug. 33, 1831.
The number of interments during the 24 hours emling this morning was 138, of which 125 died of Yellow Ferer NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1832.
The reports of interments have not been complete for some days past, owing to a difficulty about the Catholic Cemetery. The Yellow Fever deaths reported this morning were about 120.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 28, 1838

The number of interments for the 24 hours ending this norming was 148, including 124 who died of Yellow Fever.

Death of the Acting British Consul at New-Orleans.

Death of the Acting British Consul at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, dag 22 1852.

Mejor McDonald, the Acting English Consul at this port in the absence of Mr. Mure, is dead.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.

NEW-ORLEANS, Workenday Merning, Aug. 24, 1953.

Sins. For will receive with this a long list of deaths, as published in the various papers this morning. I visited the Hospitals last evening and found a great falling off in all of them of admissions. The falling off or decline of the fever among the poor is very great. Most of these now taken down are of those in good circumstances, and who can obtain the best of erre, nursing, see Yes, afthough they have every attention given them, a large number of cases terminate in death. In the Second District, or old First Munitipality, the epideonic is very boat and fatal. In the Work Hotne and Parish Prison there has not been a case of fiver among the large number of prisoners. All the claves in the various slave-yands enjoy mussaal health. The Oht Schlier from New Jersey was very low last night, and probably is now among the dead in Potters Feld.

The weather is very warm. No rain for several days. C.

Ald for the New-Orleans Sufferers.

The total receipts at The Courser Office in and of the Oriestas sufferers is \$6,750.

The Epidemic.

The septiemic.

From The N.O. Delly Delta Ang 28.

The last report shows a shink decline in the mortality of the spilemic, but a very evident and gratifying decline in the seminted into the hospitists. This is confirmatory the spinion expressed by us yesterday. The admissions the tharity Hospital yesterday, were 31 against 41 the charity Hospital yesterday, were 31 against 41 the charity Hospital yesterday. The admissions the tharity Hospital yesterday, were 31 against 41 the charity Hospital yesterday. The admissions the tharity Hospital yesterday, were 31 against 41 the country the property of the following the property of the reduction or exhaustion of material. A latin of sixty or seventy thousand not a half of its fields to the diseases, could not suffer a manh soft has then this. To present our readers with a full of the ravages of the epidexale, we shall continue the

- 21 5.511 2.141 From the New-Otleans Picayane, Aug. 24.

Died: recelling spiderale. Elisha T. Mariam, of Ware, Mass. age

out 25 years. On the lad last, at 5; P. M., of yellow fever, in the Het year of his

Miss Mary Scalle, lete of New York.

Dennis Chanch, and 41 years, a same of Boston, Mass., by for the has year a resident of this cry, and a member of the fron of B. Douglas & Co.

Polk, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana and n commended by him to be used by all the churches in his

LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Over 2,000 Mechanics in Council.

A spirited and in pealing demonstration of Operatives teck place last night at Metropolitan Hall, with the general object of strengthening the claims of Labor for its rights and fair recompense, and especially to aid the House Painters of this City, who for some time post have been a strike for higher wages

The immense assemblage of all crafts filled the Hall. and demonstrated the general interest which the worknamen of New-York feel in the success of this strug gle of their brother mechanics for the maintenance of to their workmen during the past spring; and yet, in exist in our City. the month of June attempted, in some instances did. defrand them of. We allude to the fact that in March last, the employing Painters promised to pay their men the sum of \$2 per day up to November acxt, and when the season became dull, would pay no more than the old rate, \$1.75 per day, from which attempt this strike resulted.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Copping. who nominated David A. Cooke, President of the Printers Co-operative Union as President. The following Vice-Presidents as representatives of their several trades were elected and took their seats on the stage. David A. Cooke. J A Smith Printers J J Crugier Daguerrotypist H S Smith Engravor John W Fisher T Henney Carpon-ters: Charles Buckheister, President of the Fresco Painters' Society; W. A. Gamble, President of the Shormakers Society: William Colliff. Richard Diddler. Charles Kenney, Saddlers : John Swartz, Brush-maker. James Calder, Jackson Co., Iron, Rall Maker: Matthew Delaney, Gas Fitter: Richard Milner, Plasterer: J. C. Wilson, Herness Maker Julian L. Martin and W. A. King, Sen Painters, P. Dunn, Paper Stainer, John Scully, Black smith: James Paly, Barber Edmund Burgess and John Mannise Stone Cutters: Wm Merritt House Smith J. W. Fohn and Wm. Ridenhure, Sash Blind Makers. Hannah & Mclivaine, Tailors David G. Crosby, Silversmith F. C. Lourell, President Hatters Association: John Shepherd, Cabinet Maker Pond, Jeweller Edward Morris, Ship Joiner: Wm. Casey, Stair Builder: James Devereaux, Mason, E. W. Mergan, Bress Finisher; D. McDonald, Glass Cutter, G. Davis, Chair Painter, John Byron, Walter S. Beman, Christopher Bryan, Robert Boyce, Fire Engine Bullders Thomas Anderson, Fire Cap Manufacturer : D. H. Gandens Ludies Shormaker Francis Gilmore, H bernian U. B. Society; and others.

The Chairman, Mr D. A. Cooke, had no doubt but the meeting well understood the objects of its callers. It gave him great pleasure to see so many hard-fisted mechanics of this City assembled there. It showed that they had a heart in this matter that they had come up to sympathise with their fellow-mechanics, the Painters in their strike. And they would sympathise with them in a material way, which would probably be very acceptable. He had great pleasure

Mr. Thomas Doyle, who was received with load applause He said however grateful to his ears that applause might be he had rather forego it than that they should have occasion at this time to give unerance to their feelings. The

sion at this time to give unarance to their feelings. The Chairman had informed them that they had met to sympathise with a branch of mechanics which had been reduced from the standard of remoneration which they had set up for themselves. When he looked around on that was assembly and saw the vest amount of physical power, he was somewhat awed by the contemplation of what he beheld. He saw before him the elements which could overturn an supere. For what purpose were they assembled. Had they met to oppose a foreign foe, to drink inspiration from the lips of their speakers, to make preparation for some dresolid onshapath? No. Were their civil rights invoked? He believed not. What were they there for? Was it not to bring that struggle to successful issue?

He had read rescently, with much astonishment, the proceedings of a Meeting of Employers, and he saw a draft of kesolutions, which stanted as one of their decisions. That the wages of Painters from this day shall be one dod at and a coveraty five cents. That resolution had struck him with reculiar surprise. Shall be, were the works made use of, and to Attartion Mechanics. Lond applause.] He asked himself whether there was but one side to that question? He had learned from influing that it took two to make a borgain—but it now appeared that it wanted but one. They must either resist the attempted experssion, or submit with the degradation of series. He would ask them what preparation they had made for that strike? Had there leed any drafting of the forces? Had they unled themselves into an organization and perfected such a union as would seeme from against any future attempt of the kind! Or were they left a roye of sain! When that effort proved successful—as he did not doubt it—would they fall to pecce any drafting of the forces? Had they unled themselves into an organization and perfected such a union as would seeme from the made in ordanization that it was necessary to prepare for war. Hear hear, and the costs of the second in their text. You would their to be

You know not how soon the war might be made in some numer to reduce your wayes. (Queers) Had he words that burned like coals of fire, he would seerch their very seeks with the importance of forming a union to preserve themselves from the attacks which were made upon labor from time to time by grasping capitalists. (Cheers, The pelacters, it appeared at the present time began to need in attend laid. He regretted that such was the case, and that they did not make preparation some time before the strike, so us to strengthen themselves to that extent that would show that they did not need it. However, as they had appealed to the sympathies of their follow workings, he believed they would not faker on that occasion. [Cheers,] He knew very well how necessary it was when us in were in difficulty, that they should have the sympathies of their fields to cheer their hearts. That meeting would speak to them in such tone as to encounting their offers and carriers all that when mechanics dealed fair (managements for their first left for were ears to manage their countries their services all that when mechanics dealed fair (managements for their fortylers they were ears to management.)

to have been so united together as to have

his wares eight ten fifteen, and for some articles forty per cent and this without consulting any one. Why not, then we have the privilege of setting a price on our own labor? We did so agreed on two declars per day, and to this the employers agreed. They say now, they did not, but but we are in a position to prove it. We do not produce much that edds to what may be considered noces are for coriety. Yet we conduce to the durability of and to this the employers agreed. Incry say now and not but but we are in a position to prove it. We do not preduce much that redds to what may be considered meess eary for society. Yet we conduce to the durability of the cover's erected for the consist of mankind. We besufify your huildings, and render them permanent and heelthful and contribute to prolong the life of others, while we poor fellows, shorten our own—for at our trade we suffer much because of its unwholesomeness. But this is always the way—the class that does most to benefit society and mankind, are always the most reglected and suffer the meet themselves, whether it be the producer of the necessaries of his, or the preserver of health. But for this we would not be now quarreling for a pality two shillings a day. It is not for that sum we now hold out, but on principle, for if we yield now, there is nothing to prevent those persons reducing our wages still lower. They have broken their word before, and may again. No sooner did our basiness get slack as it always does in Juna than they raduced the wares they had agreed to give and they will if we penult them make further encroachments on us, till they reduce us to one dollar per day.

They made this reduction, as the winter is coming on, when we will want more, in order to secare proper cam for for our elves and femilies than we now do. Mr. Macquess then said that any sum given at present would be taken only as a loan, and that it would be returned by the Pointers Socaty and called upon all to aid them, for if they did not the employers would in case of the strike of any other trade, point to the painters as an example of defect and say, "Oh von had best give in , see the point or the painters as an example of defect and say, that he knew that the trade would be supported and read a letter from Henry Gardiner of Warren st. but ber, of the reduced or hearing the receipt of his shop for three days next week to support the strike, and also twenty per cent on

and read a letter from Henry Gardiner of Warren st., buther, offering the receipt of his shop for three days next week to support the strike, and also twenty per cent on all the wise and toupees he would make for the week. He also read a communication from the Laborers Society, which is composed of five Divisions, offering \$100 from each Division making \$500 in all. These letters were received with loud clasers. He concluded by proposing the following resolution, which passed unanimously.

Resided. That all trades and societies represented here this even-rantee to send three delegates to a Mass I avention of the trades of health to meet at Convention Hall, on Saturday evening near Sep-mber 3 1950; and then and there to device means for the purpose of ming a George of Trades of Union, to adopt more permanent measures to be protection of working men.

ferming a Got reliable Union, to adopt more permanent measures for the protection of watking mra.

Mr. J. A. Smith, the departation from the printers of New York, said he come to express the sympathies of the New York printers in this struggle. Although as a body, the printers did not approve of strikes, yet, having passed through that orders the messives, they believed that in some cases it was necessary to resort to them. He believed that the working men of New York were casting off the soft-kiness which had so long been around them that they would now stard by one another, and he trusted it was an earnest of the good time conting, when working men would rally around each other and form one strong body for the support of their common interests. They would see that the good of one was the good of the whole. When any body of men were appressed and trampled upon, the print try were ready to assist them, not only by their sympathics, but by substantial aid. [Applause] And, as they are structured to maintain their rights, they were really manualing their own. [Applause]

H. T smith engraver, was the next speaker. He com-tended by soying that he found it rather hard to state why a came there, as he was not now a journey man mechanic, after some humorous remarks, he said that he believed a vep and cornect desire to use his follow more thanks. After some homorous remeries he said that he believed a corp and carnest desire to see his follow men obtain those rights which naturally belong to them was the reason. He though the way to set about obtaining this would be to run the tables on the bosses by forming associations sincing themselves, obtain the public's work and meet the bosses on their own ground. Their expenses would be less, as they would all be workers, therefore they could take the people's work and perform it at raise that would be remomerative to themselves but ruinous to the employers who must charge large prices or be rained.

He said he received his kleas on this point from a speech which he heard some time since from the lyps of Mr. Horace Greeley in which the idea of mutual trade associations and their beneficial effects on workingmen, were this demonstrated. He tack the hear and shortly afterward because his own master 40 d servant, and would

recommend that all present do pretty much the same fiding If they only knew how much real power they possessed they would have but little fear for the consequences of this movement. He advised that the Fainters form themselves into workling esseciations, and sweep the boss system from the City. (Cheers.)

Mr. John McGrath contended that the journeymen Fainters were not on strike but had only caused to work because they were about to be deprived of the amount of wages which had been guaranteed to their There were only rine months in the year suring which they could have about 10 days and after deducting to Sandays, and to day for wet weather, there were only 102 days, which at \$1.13 a day, only produced about \$250 for the yearsy substitute of the house Painters were a gay, frollessors, seeds it miscross set of feithers, to tray nothing of the group lienghted and they generally got a wife and they a

Trial of their Engine-Invitation to Julilen's Concert-Supper at Lovejoy's-Movements to-day

At noon yesterday, the Chicago Fire Company visiting here, took their engine into the Park and showed the New Yorkers some "sall playing. The object at which hey aimed was the figure of Justice, on the top of the cupols of the Cay Hell, the hight of this point is 142 feet. her they would play seven streams at once. Detaching the

streams, from neighboring hydrants. When all was ready the Red Jackets were oproariously cheered and Chicago Firemen will henceforth mark among the first in the Union. Had more water been supplied, there is no doubt that the result of their experiment would have been still more re-

This powerful engine was built at Waterford New York about three years and a half ago, by Mr. Button. It has no remarkable external features save the extension levers, at given instead of one. The engine appeared to work with the greatest ease, and the shock which accompanies the streke in the New-York engines was not apparent in this.

The following dimensions of the apparatus were furnished us by the Chief Engineer of Chienco, who accompanied the Firemen 10 inch cylinder with a streke from 6 to 11; inch-es. The weight of the whole is 4,000 lbs. The engine was played on a six inch stroke yesterday. There have been 68 free in Chicago during the past year, at each of which this

apparatus has been used.

After the trial, the Company and engine were escorted by the Committee to several places for refreshment. The fellowing are the Committee who were elected yesterday mercing, at a meeting held for that purpose, at Tammany

John Pecker, Assistant Engineer: James Gallagher, Assistant Foreman Co. No. 44. Charles Miller, Foreman Puglic Co. No. 34. Berg Garve, No. 14. Joseph Morris, Height Warden, Eleventh Ward, Philip Ecker, Engine Co. 24. James Lawrence, Hove Co. No. 21. James L. Van Wert, Engine Co. No. 34. Chas. Tripp, R. W. Thomas, Alex Bates, A. C. Schenek, I. F. Talkaan, Michael Finnigen, Engine Co. No. 34. Chas. Tripp, R. W. Thomas, Alex Bates, A. C. Schenek, I. F. Talkaan, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1. Mr. Brawm, Henry Howard, Assistant Engineer: John F. Nichols, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1. Charles Cevengolla, Engine Co. No. 14. C. B. Albertson, Engine Co. No. 34.

Garden, at the invitation of M. Juillen. The evening paired in a most satisfactory manner, and the visitors were accordingly charmed with the beautiful entertainment SUPPER AT LOVEJOU'S.

After the concert the firemen repaired to Lovejoy's Hotel, where the Committee had prepared an elegant supper. The Chair was accepted by Mr. Chas Tripp, the Vice-Chair by Mr. Decker, Assistant Engineer. Toasts and speeches were profesion, and an occasional song added to the general Illerity. The festivities were kept up to a late hour, and the visitors retired too highest field with their entertainment To day they will visit the Navy Yard and Greenwood, and turn home this evening.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribone.
Athass, Wednesday, Aug. 31, 1853.

Mr. James Brady appeared this morning and took the stand. He was on the stand last Saturday, and had been table to attend Court since, owing to the illness of his while to strend Court since, owing to the liness of his wife. Yesterday the managers claimed the right to examine him, in continuation, at any time hereafter during the trial, he being their only remaining witness, and they proposing to rest their case. The counsel for the rependent would not agree to this arrangement, and moved to strike out what testimony Mr. Brady had given. Pend-ing the discussion of this motion, the Court adjourned. and as stated above, the witness appeared in Court this morning.

Mr. Brads had testified that he held an old contract.

for work on the 1st section: but the work was stopped by the pelicy of '42. When he heard of the passage of the resolution ordering the construction of the West Trey dock he claimed that work under his old contract. He so informed the Commissioner, who held out an induce so informed the Commissioner, who held out an induce-nent to him that if he would take a man named Cram-ney in with him, and make out a new proposition, he would get the work. He consented to this, took Cram-mey in and made out a new proposition, but did not get the work. He had informed Mr. Mather previously that he intended to pethion for the work under his old con-tract, but Mr. M told him not to do it: that he had ex-amined the contract and it would not stand. The ar-rangement entered into was a sort of compromise. The rangement entered into was a sort of compromise. The propositions made by the witness were much less as was o the old contract, than the work eventually cost.

The Managers proposed this morning to show by this witness that the Respondent made a proposition to him, in the fall of 1851, shortly before the passage of the resolution by the Canal Board, ordering the Troy Dock to he halfs the be built, that if he would procure a delegation to be sent to the County Convention from Watersliet, favorable to to the County Convention from when the with a job of decking under his old contract; but the witness declining, the work was not given him, and was not done. The Respondent's cannel objected to the widence, and the Count sustained the objection—ayes 3, nose 24.

The managers then rested their case, and the respondence and the decision of the counts when the counts when the course they rested their case, and the rough what course they

dent's coursel asked time to determine what course they would pursue. They had not yet concluded whether they would submit the case so the Court without calling witwases for the defense; or whether they should intro duce some explanatory testimony. They also wanted to examine some documents which had been offered in eviexamine some documents which had been offered in evidence by the managers. They therefore saked an adjournment until to-morrow morning, which was granted. The depositions of Meerrs Clark and Obustro (members of the Letting Board now out of the State), which the Managers vesterday proposed to put in a evidence, were objected to by the Respondent's Counsel. These depositions were taken before the Joint Committe of the Legislature of 52.

Esor.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Correspondence of The Freeman's Journal.

were kines, and ten Lopes weinfed has railied the remains of the army at Boca del while the enemy in pursuit enferred on the 17th, y of Sauta Ress. A larry or masse of the inhabite department invaded was at once decreed, to be cut of in their turn from their territory, or a difficulty of sale, the thin.

Horduras. The following story is fold by the persons considering themselves aggrieved:

Several of the Spanish mulattoes natives came down the river Remain it is supposed from the west bank, and purchased from the store of Mesers. Carmichael at Linnas a jug of spirits, upon the contents of which they became so mewhat merry, and were ordered by the Daly, a werea. Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul to leave the town. They did so, but Mr. Daly, on suber second thought, pursond them, destroyed the remainder of the liquer, tied to a tree and flogged several of those who remoustrated. As a meteral consequence of this ourrage, at hight the mulattoes returned, lures into the house of Daly, killed two negroes, a licensen, who were found sheeping. Daly, awakened by the noise, successed in getting out of a window in his shift, and retreated to the bush, keeping them at bay with a gistol, while by the unay was unbisaded.

They then I roke into the store of Carmichael, forced the Cerk to give them the member on hous.

THE EXHIBITION AT THE CRYST ALPALACE.

FARM IMPLEMENTS-THRESHING MACHINES Machines for threshing grain are well represented in the exhibition. We have already spoken of several, and will now give such descriptions of others as will enable such of our readers as may not be familiar with this kind of labor-saving-farm machinery, how much space may be required, and also what constitutes a threshingmachine, or a thresher and cleaner combined.

We will first describe one of medium size which we fird in the collection of R. L. Allen, on the north side of the gallery. This is simply for threshing out the grain, without separating it from the straw and chaff. chines for that purpose are much used by large wheat. growers; some of them depositing it in bags ready for

An over shot one has a similar concave cap over the cylinder. This cylinder is driven with great speed by a but a very small surface to strike the grain. band running over a pully on the end of the stoat iron shaft upon which it runs. The bundles of grain, with the bands cut, are laid upon a platform about 31 feet lone, attached to the frame in front. about 35 feet long, attached to the frame in front of the cylinder which carries them through, and out at the other end of the machine, where the straw is raked from the grain by hand, or sometimes separated by machinery attached and driven in connection with the thrasher. On the same floor is a machine called "Gilbert's Excelsior Thresher and Cleaner." This term, so often micapplied, means "more lotty; more elevated; higher," and seems to us to have about as much to do h a thrashing machine, as with the pile of straw after

being threshed.

The frame of this machine is necessarily a good deal higher than the other one described, because it has a fanning mill directly under the cylinder, similar in all respect, to those noticed in a former article. The grain and straw as it passes from the cylinder, is driven upon a revolving band made of small sticks driven upon a revolving band made of small sticks sensiviat resembling a Venetian window blind, such as those arranged to draw up by cords on the inside of windows. This band is some five or six feet leng on its upper surface, and as the straw is carried up the slight inclination at which it is placed, and over the end, where it falls six or seven feet to the ground, the train fulls through the slats of the band on to the screens of the inputing mill, where the chaff is blogn away and grain falls through the sints of the band on to the acreebs of the lanning mill, where the chaff is blown away, and the grain delivered in bags for market; that is, in about as clean a state as slovenly farmers are apt to send it to mill or for sale. It is represented that a No. 3 machine, costing \$110, will thrash and clear ten or twelve hundred bushels in a day, with two horses. If it will do three quarters of that, the purchaser may rest assured that he has not a conductible.

quarters of that, the purchaser may rest assured that he has got a good article.

The cylinder is drived by a band, and the straw elevater and fan by small bands from the cylinder, so that all operate together from the same power.

The peculiarity in this threshing machine, and upon which the inventor claims a superiority over all others, is in the formation of the threshing cylinder, which is certainly, we believe, unlike any of the somewhat numerous family. It is thirty-one inches long, and sixteen inches in diameter, measuring from the extremities of the teeth, and is composed of a center shaft, surrounded by eight round bars, which support five teeth, or rather clusters of teeth to each bar. These clusters are made of a piece of thin flat bar iron, two and a half inches wide, and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide, and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide, and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide, and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide and sixteen inches long, through a holein the center wide and sixteen inches long, the sound stant on each side a of a piece of thin flat ber iron, two and a half inches wide, and slateen inches long, through a holein the center of which tuns the shaft, and equi-distant on each side a smaller bar. Each of these flat bars has two pieces rivited on each side, the eads of each cut into four sau-like teeth, and each plate bent out from the other, thus forming the cylinder all of wrought iron. The concave is can pased of eleven blinch bars of square iron, act with the corners to the teeth, which para very close to their surface. There are no teeth in the concave. The hight of the cylinder shaft is four feet three inches above the cranal rendering it necessary for the feedac to be eleof the cylinder and rendering it necessary for the feeder to be ele-wated. The wight of the frame is three feet sight inches, and length, independent of the feeding platform and straw carriet four feet four inshes. The hight from the ground to the of the cap over the cylinder is five feet, above which is a dust chimney, which may sometimes benefit the feeder a little. Never having seen this machine is operation, we can

Never having seen this machine in operation, we cannot express ourielves quite as sanguinely as the inventor, that it is the best of sil, not only in the exhibition but out of it. The opinion of several gentlemen of good indument, who have examined the machine, without seeing it work is that it will break the grains of wheat. If it does that any worse than any other thresher it will spoil it for seed. Our opinion is that it will not. However, it is our candid opinion, from long and careful examination that about one fourth of the grains of wheat, and those of the largest size, are ruined for seed, in their passage through any threshing machine. seed, in their passage through any threshing machine. We believe every grain that is struck a fair blow by one BELIZE. British Hondars, Thursday, Aug. 6 1829.

By an arrival from Omeon we have received at this place when it shows no external breakage. And this, in our

Inte and anthornic information of the progress of the war between the Soyte of Henduras and the Republic of Grazes to the resist of Carreers to rankly the treaty of May last, both Some were quietly recruiting their forces and preparing for host lines. Honduras being the agriculty factor was hen every forced to take the infinitive, and on the first days of July the advance grand of the Honduras is making the first days of July the advance grand of the honduras is making to a sensitive a contribution of some \$20,000.

The troags of General Number entered China in the lock possession of the towns of Sacapa and Esquipulat, lowylou a contribution of some \$20,000.

The troags of General sense of the comment, and concentrated at a point ten bear as distinct, while Cabanas, the Freedites of Henduras reimbreed the alvanced grand and mounted the remmand. On the 10th July the General and making was all done by falls, as all wheat for seed to a defile on the result for the comment of the transport of the first days of the section of the cases of the agricultural gallery, next to the reserving field at the first fire and about one of the war for those was presented in force before Frequipulas [25,000 men, the reserve the comment of the first in the property field field on the reserving field at the first fire and about one of the cases, the transport of the cases, the transport of the cases, the comment of the cases, the case of their alreation, because it is some thing and the first in their possession of his caseny, no resource was left but to surrender or fairt, with his 1,500 men, the army of Carreera name tenses that the day as short but decreated control the case of the cases, the interest of the cases, the case of the cases, the case of the cases of their alreation, because it is some thing or the first days of the cases, the case of the cases of the market of the cases of the cases.

cause that here to be summered. Due that was week therehing was all done by flatis, as all wheat for seed should be. This is a subject worthy of very serious consideration by all farmers.

We hape wheat growers will give the machine above described a share of their attention, because it is something new and may be thought, on examination, better than any of its predecessors. They will find it is the extreme end of the agricultural gallery, next to the reservoir, and in the same vicinity they will find another, called Hathaway's combined machine for threshing, separating and cleaning all kinds of grain, cleaver and grass seed. The inventor, like all other inventors, says "its "capacity for threshing exords all others now in use." So it does, if it will thresh and clean, as he stayes, "sky "be eight bundred bushels of wheat per day." The machine is undoubtedly a good one, and with very short stray in good condition, may be made to thresh 800 husbels in a long day, with doubte sets of teams and hands. But that is not a fair day's work of any threshing machine, and the public should not be took so. The story is too hig for one who has had as much to do with threshing machines as the writer of this article.

The dimensions of Hathaway's machine are as follows:

The dimensions of Hathaway's machine are as follows Highs of frame 42 inches: hight of cap over crilinder 12 inches; hight of edge of feeding aprox 51 inches; hight of extreme end of straw carriers feet; width of frame 41 inches; extreme length of machine 15 feet. There is a little contrivance for cleaning out the straw that falls through the lats of the carrier, which will be very useful. It is a band with small iron teeth which runs crosswise through the machine, between the upper and under part of the carrier.

The threshing cylinder is driven by a band, and bands The threshing cylinder is driven by a band, and bands from the cylinder shaft drive the fanning mill and straw-carrier. This is as well made a machine as there is in the exhibition. It is strong where strength is needed, and where light wood will answer, pine is used, in other places cak. The inventor says it will clean clover seed to perfection. If it will, that will add to its value. It will be well for all who feel an interest in such things, to compare these two machines, one having the common clinder with spike teeth, and the other those very size. childer with spike teeth, and the other those very siz-cular cass described.

On the lower floor, next to the machine arcase, stands

Could have theer next to the machine arcase, stands another thresher and cleaner, called Moffil's patent, from Piqus, Ohio, which differs from any of its predecessors—in much so, as to be well worth careful attention. We will endeavor to describe it, so that our readers can term some idea of its appearance and dimensions. The evinder is 30 inches long and 16 diameter. It is made of eight flat burs of tren, I inch by I inches that end upon iron heads with four strong iron bands. In each of these bars are 17 flat teeth, astoned by nuts on the ends, on the back side of the bars. The teeth pass between one row of teeth in the concave, which is made of bars of iron, open so the grain may fall through. The shaft of the clinder is 34 inches above the ground, and is driven by a spur wheel on the left hand side of the machine, which works into a pinion on the cy inder shaft. On the right of the machine is a bevel pinion, upon the end of the shaft which supports the spur wheel, which is driven by a wheel set at right anches upon a short shaft, to which the power is connected. the spur-wheel which is driven by a wheel set at right and else upon a short shaft, to which the power is consincted by a universal joint. The width of the trame is 40 inches; hight over top of cylinder, 42 inches; hight of straw carrier at extreme end, 64 feet; extreme length of machine, 10 feet. The straw carrier is made of round rids and iron links, so as to form an additionary University the straw carrier, there of round rids and tron links, so as to form an endless band. Unaderneath the straw carrier, there are two screws 6 feet long 8 inches diameter, running in sheet-iren irenges, which carry up the grain and chaff that falls through the concave and sheet of the straw-carrier, and drops it upon the screen of the fauning-mill, which is under the back end of the machine. On the which is under the back end of the machine. On the left side of the frame there is another similar screw on the reverse angle, which brings back from the fanning-nill the unthreshed heads, and drops them into a spout which leads them back to the threshing cylinder. There is another screw running across under the fan mill screen which brings the clean grain out through a spout on the right side of the frame, to which a bag may be sittached, and for aught we know, tied up after it is filled without the aid of hands. There is a wheel over the straw carrier that assists to

There is a wheel over the straw carrier that asked on push up the lead. The fanning mill is in the usual form, similar to those described to work by hand. The objection we have to this machine is, that it has too much machinery—is too complicated, and probably too expensive, and requires too much power. It driven with sufficient power it will undoubtedly do good work, and a good deal of it, but we prefer a more simple machine, over if it should not be seeffective. en if it should not be so effective.

In the Canadian department, in the immediate vicinity of the group of statuary of Christ and the Apostles, here is another thresher and cleaner, halling from Brant-ord, Canada, which will undoubtedly strike the fancy of market.

This machine is a stout frame, 34 inches high, 45 inches lorg, and 25 inches wide, which supports a cylinder 23 inches lorg and 16 inches diameter, made of wood, covereds it is not be regarded in the regarded in t an inch, and turned back hooked, for strength, and giving teet. There is a double apron to carry the straw and grain, the upper one of small square rods on leather bands at each end; the upder one flat slats set edgewise on a cloth band, so that all the grain falling through the open work of the straw carrier is taken by the grain carrier, dropped down upon the shaking screen of the facing nill, which is at the end opposite the cylinder.

The threeher is driven by a band, and the other parts the least form the willinder shaft.

bands from the cylinder shaft.

by bands from the cylinder shaft.

This has the appearance of being a very strong, simple, effective, good machine.

We have now given our readers, we think, such information as will enable them to understand these very great labor saving implements. The price varies from \$1.5 to probably \$150 for some of the largest. We hope all grain-growers will give the machines we describe a all grain-growers will give the machines we describe a careful examination when they visit the exhibition, and not take our word for any one, as it is not our intention not take our word for any one, as it is not our intention to commend one above another, but simply to describe them in such a manner as to attract the notice of those who are interested, and set them to thinking and inquiring which is best, or whether it would not be more to their interest to purchase some of the good new machinery lately invented to facilitate the labors of agriculture than it is to continue to use the old tools of their fathers. ry lately invented to facilitate the labors of agriculture than it is to continue to use the old tools of their fathers and grandiathers time. Although we contend that seed wheat should be threshed by flails, we know that no farmer can be successful in growing rich by raising grain, who adheres to that antiquated fashion. Farmers should try to inform themselves in some way, whether it is for their interest to continue to beat out their seed by flails, or tramp it out by horses, when they can so easily precure a machine that will do the work so much faster and cheaper. In what way can they gain that information so cheaply as by visiting this exhibition, with this paper in their hand, and thus giving each machine a most careful and scrutinizing examination. See for thempaper in their hand, and thus giving each machine a most careful and scrutinizing examination. See for themselver—take no one's opinion as an igue diriv upon any thing they see until they can satisfy themselves by the exercise of their own judgment that the article before them is well calculated to perform all that the builder claims for it. claims for it. Fermers should visit the Exhibition with particular

reference to the Agricultural Department, and for the purpose of making careful examinations of implements that are new to them, and they certainly will find a great many which they are as whelly unacquainted with as though they had not been all their lives titlers of the

It is true that this part of the Palace is not as well filled as we had good reason to expect, from the large number of agricultural implement manufacturers which have lately spring into existence in the United States. There are four or five establishments, some of which are doing a very large business in this City, engaged exclu-sively in making and vending farming tools, who are exhilbitors, and whose warehouses, always open to visitor a contain almost as great a show, in their line, as the Cryst

To these who have not an opportunity of visitir e and examining these things, we hope our past and for theoming descriptions will prove both useful and inter esting.

A grand illumination and opening of the C- yetal Pal-A grand illumination and opening of the C yatal Palace is appounced for Monday evening next. The Picture Gallery will be for the first time throw a spec to the public: also, the Machine Department will be in full tide of successful operation. The two driving engines will be connected with their respective lines of shafting, and the various pumps and other machine, ready for motion will be put in operation, together with the fountain in the cast nave, worked by the parent centrifugal pump manufactured and farnished by time "Union Power Company," Mr. Lee, manager.

Holders of season, complimentary and Exhibitor's tickets, will of coursebe advaluted as during the day.

The special notes of invitation issued will admit the holders to the refreshms are in the saloous.

Number of visitors, including season tickets, 5.897.

W. L. S.